

Christianity²
ABUSED BY THE
CHURCH
OF
ROME,
AND

Popery shewed to be a Corruption of it:
BEING
An Answer to a late Printed Paper given
about by Papists.
In a Letter to a GENTLEMAN.

By J. W.

Revel. 2. 5.

Remember from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works, or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy Candlestick out of his place, except thou repent.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Walter Kettilby, at the Bishops Head in
S. Paul's Church-yard. 1679.

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IT will not be denied but that the Church of *Rome* was once a most pure, excellent, flourishing and Mother * Church.

This Church could not cease to be such, but she must fall either by Apostasie, Heresie, or Schism.

1. Apostasie is not only a renouncing of the Faith of Christ, but the very Name and Title to Christianity: No man will say, that the Church of *Rome* had ever such a fall, or fell thus.

2. Heresie is an adhesion to some private and singular Opinion, or Errour in Faith, contrary to the general approved Doctrine of the Church.

If the Church of *Rome* did ever adhere to any singular, or new Opinion disagreeable to the common received Doctrine of the Christian World, I pray satisfie me as to these Particulars, viz.

1. By what General Council was she ever condemned?
2. Which of the Fathers ever writ against her? Or,
3. By what Authority was she otherwise reprov'd? For, It seems to me a thing very incongruous, that so great a Church should be condemned by every one that hath a mind to condemn her.

3. Schism is a departure or division from the Unity of the Church, whereby the Band and Communion held with some former Church, is broken and dissolved.

If ever the Church of *Rome* divided her self by Schism from any other Body of faithful Christians, or brake Communion, or went forth from the Society of any elder Church: I pray satisfie me as to these particulars.

1. Whose company did she leave?
 2. From what Body did she go forth?
 3. Where was the true Church which she forsook?
- For it appears a little strange to me, that a Church should be accounted Schismatical, when there cannot be assigned any other Church different from her, (which from Age to Age, since Christ his time, hath continued visible) from whence she departed.

To my honoured Friend Mr. S. B.

SIR,

I had no sooner perused the Paper which I received from you, but I perceived that it was penn'd for the sake of such, as either are not well acquainted with the matters in Controversie betwixt us and the Church of *Rome*, or with the Way and Method of arguing. To such as these they are wont to pretend high: To those that are ignorant of the former, they talk of Antiquity and Univerfallity; and to such as are unskilful in the latter, of Demonstrations, and self-evident Principles, of Axioms and Definitions. But all this is a meer flourish of Words; for if these things come strictly to be examined, instead of Antiquity we shall too frequently find Forgery and Imposture; instead of the *Catholick* Church, the Church of *Rome*; instead of Demonstrations and Definitions, Sophistry and Fallacious Arguments. And after this strain is this Paper wrote, in which things are so artificially mingled, that they look very speciously to those that do not understand them; and are so well fitted to work upon the easie, the ignorant, and inconsiderate, that after it had been printed, as I perceive, long since in *Fiat Lux*, it is again singled out

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to

to be put into the hands of such as they have a design upon. But I shall endeavour to unravel it, and hope, by that time that I have done, that what is therein said will appear to be wholly insufficient to justify their Church, and acquit it of those Crimes it is charged with: And this I shall do by shewing,

1. That the whole is false.
2. That the particulars are very fallacious.

The former I shall make good by these following Considerations.

1. That a Church may fall from what it once was.
2. That the Church of *Rome* is not now what it was in Apostolical and Primitive times; when it might most of all pretend to be (as he calls it) *a most pure, excellent, and flourishing Church*.
3. That the alteration from what it was then, to what it is now, is to the worse; and that it is thereby intolerably corrupted.

If these Propositions be proved, then the way taken by our Author will signifie nothing; since it will not be worth the while to enquire how it is, whether it be fallen by Apostasie, Heresie, or Schism, when it is demonstrable that so it is, that it is fallen.

1. That a Church may fall from what it once was; that is, from its Primitive Purity and Simplicity in Faith and Manners, is evident to any that will read the Scriptures, and mind what is therein said of the Churches of the *Jews*, *Sardis* and *Laodicea*; or that are acquainted with Ecclesiastical History. And this they of the Church of *Rome* are bound to grant; they must acknowledge, according

according to their own Principles, that we once were a Church when in their Communion; and they call us Apostatigal, Heretical, and what not, since we have forsaken it.

2. That the Church of *Rome* is not now what it was in Apostolical and Primitive times, but is changed in Principles and Practice.

In Principles, as,

1. That the Pope is Christ's Vicar; that is, that he is the Universal King over Christ's Flock, and hath a Jurisdiction over all Churches whatsoever, is a new Principle. This the Scripture (which the Church of *Rome* of old used to appeal to) is so far from giving any Countenance to, that our Saviour expressly cautions the Apostles against any such Usurpation. Luk. 22. 25. *when there was a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest; he said unto them, The Kings of the Gentiles exercise Lordship over them, &c. but it shall not be so: but he that is the greatest [or will be great, Mark 10. 43.] among you, let him be as the younger, &c. and in the 30. v. saith, ye shall sit upon twelve Thrones, &c. not preferring one before the other.* And lest what he had occasionally spoke to *Peter*, Mat. 16. 19. *whatsoever thou shalt bind on Earth shall be bound in Heaven, &c.* should be misconstrued, he doth give the same power to the rest of the Apostles, both before his death, Mat. 18. 18. and also after his Resurrection, Joh. 20. 23. And if we would understand the sense of Antiquity as to this matter, I know no surer nor shorter way, than to see what is said by the Councils; for then the Fathers may be suppos'd to speak most impartially and with greatest authority; and of this I

shall give you a brief account. The first general Council was that of *Nise*, called by *Constantine* the Great, and held *An. 325.* which in the sixth Canon doth thus decree, *That the Bishop of Alexandria, and accordingly of Antioch, and of other Provinces, should have power over their own Provinces according to ancient Custom, and the Custom in that case of the Church of Rome; and that none should invade the Priviledges of each other.* The same is said and confirmed in the second Canon of the second general Council held at *Constantinople* by the command of *Theodosius* the Emperour, *An. 380.* And further ratified by the third general Council at *Ephesus*, in the year 431. *Can. 8.* If we go forward, we shall find that it was further decreed in the above-said Council of *Constantinople*, *Can. 3.* *That the Bishop of Constantinople should have the order of Primacy next to the Bishop of Rome, because it is New Rome.*

And what is thereby to be understood, is sufficiently declared in the 28th Canon of the Fourth General Council assembled at *Chalcedon*, *An. 451.* in which it is decreed, *That the Church of Constantinople should have equal Priviledges with that of Rome, there being the same Reason for that as the other, as it was the Imperial Seat: and accordingly is there a particular instance given in case of Appeals, Can. 9.* From this Jurisdiction which every Church had over its own Members, proceeded other Canons; as, *That those who were excluded the Communion of one Church, should not be received by another.* So *Can. 5.* of the aforesaid Council of *Nise*, *That no Appeals should be made to foreign or transmarine Churches.* So the Council held at *Mi-*

levis

levis in *Africa* (where *S. Augustine* was present)

An. 416. which Canon † *Bellarmino* confesseth was made with a particular respect to *Rome*. To the

† *L. 2. de Rom Pon. cap. 24.*

same purpose the Sixth Council held at *Carthage*, *an.* 420. (in which also *S. Augustine* was) passed a

Decree*. From all which you may observe, * *Can. 31.*

1. That the Bishop of *Rome* had anciently a limited Jurisdiction, it was over his own Province only.

2. That the Jurisdiction which he had over his own Province, was such as all other Supreme

Bishops had over theirs. 3. That none had a power to transgress the ancient and settled bounds of Jurisdiction, or to invade those of anothers.

4. That the Honour given to the Bishop of *Rome* (whatever priority it was that he had) was not by any Divine Authority, but as *Rome* was the Imperial Seat. 5. That the Honour and Privilege

which it had by that means, was what another was capable of; for the same was given to *Constantinople*. 6. That none of these Decrees in

those General Councils were ever opposed by the Church of *Rome*, 'till the Council of *Chalcedon*.

7. That at that time the pretences of the Popes Legates were universally opposed and rejected. And I may add, 8. That what was at any time in those

days claimed by the Church of *Rome*, was claimed not upon any Divine Authority, but only upon the Authority of the Council of *Nice* (as it appears from the transactions in the afore-cited Council of *Carthage*)

9. What was then claimed under that pretext, was upon a pretended, if not a forged, Canon of the Council of *Nice*, which was detected so to be by that Council of *Carthage*, and their Usurpation rejected;

as is evident from the Acts of that Council, and the Epistle written by the Fathers there assembled, and Pope *Celestine* upon it.

From all which it appears (and more I could shew) that there was no such thing originally, as this Universal Pastorship, which the Bishop of *Rome* doth now challenge, and that *Rome* is therein changed from what it was.

And now let our Author ask (if he please) by what Councils was the Church of *Rome* ever condemned? And you may answer, by the four first general Councils. Let him ask again, which of the Fathers ever wrote against her? And you may answer, no less than 1068, for so many were then concerned in all these Four Councils. And if this suffice not, we may turn him to the Councils of *Milevis* and *Carthage* before mentioned, and to others also of good Authority, besides particular Fathers. I have been the longer upon this, not only because it could not be well comprised in less, but also because if this Claim of theirs fall, their Cause must fall with it.

2. Another new Principle of theirs is, That the Pope hath at least, *in ordine ad Spiritualia*, a Power over all Kingdoms within the Church, and of deposing Kings in case of Heresie, or obstinacy, &c. and of absolving Subjects from their Allegiance to them when thus deposed. That this is the Principle of their Church is plain, from *Can. 3.* of the Fourth Council of *Lateran*, and from the Council of *Trent*, in *Sess. 25. de reform. c. 19.* where it is somewhat covertly expressed, for a Reason which the state of Affairs at that time made necessary. That this is the Doctrine of their Church, is proved

proved beyond all contradiction, by the present Lord Bishop of *Lincolne*, in his late Learned Treatise Of *Papery*, &c.

But that this Doctrine of theirs is *new*, is commonly confessed among themselves, and maintained to be by several of their own Communion, and which any one may so far receive satisfaction in, from what is written by *Roger Widdrington* (alias *Preston*) in his *Apologia pro Jure principum*, and his *humilima supplicatio ad Paulum Quintum*.

3. Transubstantiation was not originally an Article of their Creed as it is now. So it is said by *Jo. Tribarn*, * an approved Author of theirs, in *Præfatione Ecclesiæ de substantia fidei erat*, &c. It was of the substance of Faith in the primitive Church, to believe that the Body of Christ was contained under the species of Bread and wine, but it was not of Faith, that the substance of the Bread should be turned into the Body of Christ, and upon Consecration should not be Bread. For, saith he, this was not found out by the Church till the time of Innocent the Third, in the Council of Lateran, where many Truths that before lay hid are explained in the Chap. of Firmiter Credimus, amongst which, this of Transubstantiation is the chief. So also saith *Peter Tataræt*. † And this was the Opinion of *Scotus*, * the great Schoolman.

Now it is supposed that *Scotus*, who lived within 150 years after, must better understand what was the Doctrine of their Church before it, and what was the sense of that Council concerning it, than he that comes about 450 years after, and chides him for so doing, with a *minime probandum*. †

4. The Doctrine of Infallibility, respecting their Church

* Com-
ment in 4.
Sent. secti.
l. 4. Dist.
11. Q. 3.
di p. 42.
Sect. 1.

† Com. in
4. sent. p.
101. cil. 1.
ven. 1607.
and p. 142.
col. 4.

* In 4.
Sent. dist.
11. q. 3.
SS. ad ar-
gument.

pro prima
& dist. 10.
q. 1. SS.
quantum
ergo.
† Bellar-
mine l. 7.
de Euchar.
(. 27.)

Church as the Seat of it, was not anciently known, neither claimed by themselves, nor granted by others; amongst all the directions given in Scripture for finding out the truth, there is not one word to this purpose; and amongst all the Disputes in the Primitive Church, we find no such course taken for the final determination of them, as the having recourse to the Apostolical Chair of *Rome*. Heresies were not then so scarce, nor the confutation of them so easie, as that this relief should be forgotten. And it seems they themselves did then as little understand their own Priviledges, as they did the Principles of Faith; for this was never so much as thought of, in all those Councils which were called on purpose for the suppression of Heresies, and where the Legats of the Pope were present: Nay to this very day, they are at a loss where to go for it, whether to the Pope, or a Council, or both, or Tradition, or the Collective Body of Christians; that is, they know not whether to give up the Cause or to maintain it. I must confess, if I should hear a person solemnly declare, that he hath Treasure enough in his possession to enrich the whole World, and should gravely invite all persons to address themselves to him, but in the mean time perceive (though he hath been of the same mind for several years,) that he can neither tell where it is, nor is he and his Family for all this the richer, or in a better condition than other Folk, I should vehemently suspect him either to be a notorious Imposter or perfect Lunatick. And when we hear the Church of *Rome* confidently asserting its own Infallibility, but find withal that she knows not where to fix it, and that its ruptures and differences

ferences are in the mean time as great as in other Churches, and what are never ended by the way it pretends to, but by plain Turcism and downright force, I cannot for my heart but think there is more of Interest than Reason in the case, and what they themselves do rather live by than believe.

But in my mind there is no better Evidence that this is *new*, than that its false; and no better evidence that it is false, than that it hath mistaken. Of which, besides what hath been or shall be farther said of alterations in that Church, I shall give you two plain Instances, The Council of Trent † saith, that *Traditions are to be received with equal †* ^{Seff. 4.} *reverence as the Scriptures*; and Maldonet * tells us, ^{decr. r.} *that The giving the Eucharist to Children was a Tra-* ^{* Com. in} *dition in the Church for 600 years after Christ*; ^{Job. 6. p.} *317.* which is now condemned (as he shews) by the Council of Trent. Again, S. Hierom † saith, that ^{† In Isa. c.} *the Latine Church then did not receive the Epistle* ^{6. and c. 8.} *to the Hebrews amongst the Canonical Scriptures*: But that is now taken into the number by them, and required so to be under an Anathema, *Seff. 4. Decr. 1. Counc. Trid.* Now Infallibility and Fallibility are contradictory, and if that Church hath erred (as erred she hath) then she cannot be Infallible, and so consequently the Infallibility of the Church of Rome was not the Principle of the Primitive Church of Rome.

I could shew as much of Novelty in the Doctrines of Indulgences, Purgatory, the Mass's being a Propitiatory Sacrifice, and of no Salvation out of the *Romish* Church, &c. but what I have said I think is sufficient.

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2. The Alterations are as great in point of Practice; the Church of *Rome* differs therein as much from what she originally was; As,

1. The keeping the Scriptures and Publick Service in an Unknown Tongue, is new. The first is evident from the Translations of the Scripture into several Languages, and especially into the Latine (at that time a vulgar Tongue) of which no sufficient Reason can be given, were it not for the use of those that understood not the Originals. The latter is not only clear from *1 Cor. 14.* but what *Bellarmino* * doth acknowledge; who saith, *that the custom of the Peoples saying, Amen [that is to what they understood] as they did in the Apostles time, continued long in the western, as well as Eastern Church.*

* De Verbo
dei lib. 2.
cap. 16.
† Consult.
Artic. 21.
sect. 4.

2. Worshipping of Images, which was first established in the second Council at *Nice*, but is so different from and contrary to the practice of the Primitive Church, that *Cassander* † (an Author of theirs) saith, *that the Christians had not then so much as Images in their Churches*; and doth farther declare from *Origen*, that the Ancients *ab omni veneratione* (the very word used by the Council of *Trent*, *Scss. 25. decret. de Invocat.*) *imaginum abhorruerunt*, that all veneration of them was abhorred. To this I refer the worshipping of Saints, which was so little thought of; that many of the Fathers did not think that the Souls of any should enjoy the beatifick Vision, and be in a state of happiness till the Resurrection, as *Stapleton* * doth shew. And it seems not to have been an Article of Faith in the

* Defens.
Eccl. cons.
Whitaker,
l. 1. c. 2.
Tom. 1. p.
368.

time

time of *Lombard* or *Scotus*, the former of which
 faith † it's not incredible the Saints do hear what we † Sent. l. 4.
 say; and the latter † that it's probable God doth re- † diff. 45.
 veal our prayers that are offered unto them. It † In 4. diff.
 was then the Doctrine of probability only, but now † 45.
 are required to believe it under an Anathema by the
 Council of *Trent*. * Sess. 25.
 de invocat.

As much is to be said concerning the innovation
 of Worship to the Virgin *Mary*, of which we read
 nothing in Scripture or Antiquity, unless in what
 was practised by the *Hereticks*, called *Colyridiani*
 in *Epiphanius* †, that used to carry about her Image, † Hares. 79
 and offer Cakes and Worship to it; with whom
 that good Father thus encounters: *what Scripture*
hath delivered any such thing, &c. Let Mary be in
honour, but let the Father, the Son, and the Holy
Ghost be worshipped; let no man worship Mary.

W^hat is said of the *Communion in One Kind* expressly contrary
 to the Scripture, and the practice of the *Romish*
 Church. The former is acknowledged by the
 Council of *Constance* * when they decreed notwith- * Sess. 13.
 standing for it. The latter is acknowledged by
Cassander †, who saith, *that the Roman Church it*
self retained the practice of receiving in both Kinds,
for above one thousand years after Christ, as is evi-
dent from innumerable testimonies of ancient wri-
ters. † Artic. 22.

To these I might add the practice of saying pri-
 vate and solitary Masses, of the Adoration of the
 Host, and carrying it about in Procession, Con-
 fession

tesſion (as uſed in their Church) &c. but I ſhall forbear.

3. Theſe alterations are to the worſe, and groſs Corruptions. For if the Pope is not Chriſt's Vicar originally, and by his Deputation, then he is a great Uſurper. If he hath not a Power over Kings, to depoſe them, and abſolve their Subjects from Allegiance to them, he is a notorious diſturb-er of the World. If their Church be not Infallible, and can no more penetrate into or reſolve and determine points of Faith than another, they are great Impoſtors. If Tranſubſtantiation be a Doctrine of their own and not of Chriſt's, they are great Deceivers. If the Scriptures are free to all, then their Church is guilty of the damnation of all amongſt themſelves, that periſh through the want of knowing and underſtanding them; and of all the ignorance in the Chriſtian World which proceeds from that Cauſe. If worſhipping Images, Saints and Angels, the Hoſt, and Relicks, be not Chriſtian Doctrine; and that theſe are no lawful Objects of ſuch Worſhip, then they are Idolaters. If Chriſtians are obliged to partake of the Wine as well as the Bread in the Lords Supper, then they are tyrannical that deny and forbid it. In ſine, they that do ſuch things are Enemies to the Kingdom of Chriſt and the Chriſtian World.

If all this be true, that a Church may fall from what it once was, and be alter'd to the worſe, and that theirs is ſo, then we need not ſpend time in diſputing what *Apoſtaſie*, *Herèſie*, and *Schiſm* is, upon which he may talk prettily and ſubtilly; or

by

by which of them that Church is fallen, as long as fallen she is. But yet, to clear the matter of all wrangling Disputes, I shall consider these things also; and shew,

2. That the Particulars are very fallacious; which will appear from the consideration of the several terms.

1. *Most pure, excellent, flourishing Mother Church*; of all which little or nothing is said in the places of Scripture quoted by him in the Margin. If we consult the Epistle to the *Romans*, there referred to, we shall find, That it was so far from being at that time a *flourishing Church*, that it is there not once so much as called a Church. The Apostle directs two Epistles to the Church in *Corinth*, and two to the Church of the *Theſſalonians*, and one to the Churches of *Galatia*; but to the *Romans* he writes thus, *Ch. 1. v. 7. To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be Saints*; as if they were yet Converts at large, without any other settled Constitution, than what was in the House of *Aquila*, which he therefore calls a Church, *Ch. 16. v. 5.* And therefore *Salmeron*, aware of it, thinks *St. Paul* would not call them a Church purposely, *because of the Factions that were there at that time betwixt the Jews and Gentiles.* *Tom. 13. in Rom. 1. disp. 7. p. 299. col. 2.*

But if we should grant it a Church; yet how doth that, *Rom. 1. 8.* prove that it was *flourishing*, when it's only said there, *Your Faith is spoken of throughout the whole world*; and in *Ch. 16. v. 19.* (for I suppose that is the other place he would refer to)

to) *Your obedience is come abroad unto all Men*; by which doubtless no more is to be understood, but that the Conversion of many to Christianity in that City was spread throughout the *Roman World*; and did tend much to the propagation of it, as that City was then the Imperial Seat. This is the explication given of this place by some of their own Writers, viz. *Rigaltius*, in his Notes upon *St. Cyprian, Epist. p. 78.* and *Tolet* who in *c. 1. ad Rom. Annot. 16.* calls it a true *Exposition*, and saith it's to be understood as *1 Thes. 1. 8.*

As for the term *Mother*, I hope he means not that the Gospel first came from thence; for in that sense she was a Daughter, and not a Mother. And if any Church could pretend to any Authority from that consideration, it must be *Jerusalem*, which in this sense was the *Mother of us all*. But if he means thereby, that she was an Original and Apostolical Church, planted by the Apostles, or in Apostolical times (for so *Tertullian* useth these Words alike *lib. de proscript. cap. 21.* when he calls them *Matrices & Originales Ecclesie*, and again *Ecclesie Apostolicæ*) then such also was *Ephesus* in *Asia*, and *Corinth* in *Achaia*, &c. as *Tertullian* there shews, *c. 32.* and *36.* of which Churches it will be hard for him to find any thing remaining, and which, while they did remain, he must acknowledg to have fallen and been grossly corrupted. And therefore *Rome's* being a *Mother Church*, in this sense, is no security against *Apostasie*, *Heresie* and *Schism*.

2. *Apostasie*, he saith, is a renouncing not only the Faith of Christ, but the very Name and Title to
Chri-

Christianity. This indeed is Apostasie with a Wit-
ness; but as it is no more than a Branch or particular
kind of it, so it can be no compleat or true definition
of it. It being just as if he should say, that Theft
is the violent and forcible taking away of another
Man's Goods; which indeed is the highest degree
of it, and what we usually call Robbery; but
there are other sorts of Theft besides; and
though it be never so surreptitiously and clande-
stinely done, it is as well Theft, and a breach of the
Eighth Commandment as the other. So it is in the
present case; the highest degree of Apostasie is a
renouncing the very name of Christian, the tur-
ning a *Renegado*, a *Turk*, or *Jew*: But that is Apo-
stasie also, when there is a departure from the Faith
of Christ, or from any great Article or Articles of
it. And so far a person may be truly an Apostate,
and yet *retain the Name and Title to Christianity*.
I must confess, I always took those to be Apostates,
whom the Apostle speaks of, *1 Tim. 4. 1.* that *de-*
part from the Faith of Christ, who yet seem to have
continued in the profession of it. And I am apt to
believe Antichrist will be thought an Apostate;
and yet it's the Opinion of many among themselves,
that he shall retain the name of Christian. But if
this will not do, I must refer him to the *Bulla* *Cane*
of *Paul* the Fifth, where its said in the first Article
of it, *Excommunicamus, &c. we Excommunicate and*
anathematize, &c. all Hussites, Wicklevists, Luth-
erans, Zuinglians, Calvinists, Hugonots, Ana-
baptists, Trinitarians, & à Christianâ fide Apostatas,
ac omnes & singulos alios Hereticos, &c. and all Apo-
states

states from the Christian Faith, and all other Hereticks, &c. which is doubtless spoken of such as have not, nor are supposed to have renounced the Name and Title to Christianity. So that either the Pope in one of his most solemn Bulls is mistaken, or this Gentleman: And if we take to the former, as I hope he either in modesty, or for a more important reason which he is privy to, will allow, then the Church of Rome may be fallen by Apostasie, though she doth retain the Name and Title, and will needs be the only Church of Christ.

3. *Herésie*, he saith, is an adhesion to some private or singular Opinion or Errour in Faith, contrary to the general approved Doctrine of the Church. Before we admit this Definition, there are a great many things to be considered; as first, that the relation which he makes Herésie to have to the Doctrine of the Church, is not current amongst themselves. For many of them do say, that Herésie is *nihil aliud quam Error in rebus fidei cum pertinacia*, Herésie is nothing else than an Error in the matters of Faith with obstinacy, as Sayrus acknowledgeth in his *Clavis Sacerdotum* l. 2. c. 9. n. 34. and Durand is of the same mind (notwithstanding what Sayrus saith of him to the contrary) as appears l. 4. dist. 13. Q. 5. where he makes the respect which Herésie hath to the Church, to be because the Church is constituted, *per unitatem fidei*, by the unity of the Faith: So that according to these, the respect which Herésie hath to the Church, is only from the respect which the Church hath to the Faith: And to find out what Herésie is, we must enquire

enquire not what the Church is, but what is the Faith. And if so, a Church, even that of *Rome*, may fall by Heresie, though she may hold the general approved Doctrine of the Church. But I doubt if we should admit the whole, and yet take it in any sense but one, *viz.* for the general approved Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* in the last Ages of it, that we shall find her guilty in this point also. Shall the Church be taken for the Primitive Church three or four hundred years after our Saviour, then they are guilty of Heresie who will have the Pope to be Christs Vicar, and to have Jurisdiction over all Churches; that do maintain worshipping of Images, Angels and Saints to be lawful and necessary, &c. contrary to the general approved Doctrine of those Ages. Should we take the Church, for the Church Catholick in any Age (as *Cassander* doth; *Consult. Artic. 22.*) that is, the Congregation of Christs faithful people all over the World, then still *Rome* would fall into the same Condemnation, since that she is but a little part in comparison of the whole. Should we take Church again for the *Romish* Church in the first Ages of Christianity, it would then also condemn it self, as I have before shewed. And I see no way for them, even according to this definition, (which is perfectly one of their own making) to avoid this imputation, but by stiffly maintaining, that they thereby understand the Church of *Rome* for some Ages last past; if that will do; and then we know where to find them, and what to understand when they talk of the Church.

4. *Schism*, he saith, is a departure from the Unity of the Church whereby the Band and Communion held with some former Church is broken. This is as lame and fallacious a definition as any of the rest. For by foysting in that word *Former*, which he after runs upon, he restrains it to one particular Branch of Schism; and its just as if he should say, *A Church is an Assembly of Christians that join in Communion with each other in the City of Rome*; which none will allow to be a sufficient definition of a Church: For that term added, *In the City of Rome*, doth no more than prove that the Assembly of Christians there met is a Church; but is no definition of a Church; for then no Church could be out of the City of *Rome*, and every Church, if it be a Church, must be in that City and no where else, if that be a true definition of it. So it is here, the word *Former* added to the definition of Schism here given, doth prove no more than that a departure from the Unity of a Former Church is a species and sort of Schism, but is no adequate definition of it. For if it is, then no Church can be guilty of Schism, that doth, how unwarrantably soever, refuse to hold Communion with, or doth break off from the Communion of a Church that was not a Church before it. And consequently, though the Church of *Jerusalem* had denied to hold Communion with any Church whatsoever (though it were even with the Church of *Rome* it self) she could not be guilty of Schism, because she was the first Church, and none was prior to her. And we also should be quit of that blame (if we had

had nothing else to say for our selves) for as much as a Church was founded here in *Brittain* two years before that of *Antioch*, and *St. Peter* was seven years at *Antioch* before he presided at *Rome*, as *Baronius* saith, *An. 35. Num. 5.* and *An. 39. Numb. 23.* from whom and from which time they pretend alone to derive their Supremacy.

And now this will hold, although the Church thus separated from had given no reason or colour at all for it. For according to the definition of our Author, it must be a *Former Church* which the departure must be from to make it Schism. We may indeed say that Schism is when the Band or Communion held with any Church, is (without just reason) broken and dissolved; because all Christian Churches ought to maintain Communion with each other, where it may be had: But if so, then the Church of *Rome* is the most Schismatical in the World, that denies Communion with all Churches that are not in all *Tridentine* points one with her.

If you now, Sir, reflect upon his Scheme and frame of Arguments, you will see that they hold in nothing which he produceth them for.

For what will it signifie if it be granted that the Church of *Rome* was once a most pure, flourishing Church, if she be now abominably corrupted? What if she was a Mother Church planted by the Apostles, and watered with their Doctrine, and their Blood, when she now preacheth another Doctrine than she was taught by them, and hath grossly corrupted that Faith which they did there

establiſh. What if ſhe was a Mother Church to ſome other Churches, yet, that as it gives her no Authority over thoſe whom ſhe was not in any ſenſe a Mother to, ſo even not over ſuch as ſhe might pretend that Relation to, when ſhe is now not to be approached to, or held Communion with, without apparent hazard of Salvation; and is fallen from thoſe Principles and that Faith which ſhe at their firſt converſion inſtructed them in? When ſhe is fallen by Apoſtaſie, Hereſie, and Schiſm.

By Apoſtaſie, as ſhe hath forſaken the Primitive Church, and is not now what ſhe originally was, either in Faith or Manners.

By Hereſie, as ſhe hath received new Articles of Faith, that were not ſuch before, and ſo obſtinately perſiſted therein, that ſhe hath turned the Anathema upon all Diſſenters in thoſe points from her. Such Articles ſhe hath embraced and doth now hold, as have been *condemned by Councils, wrote againſt by the Fathers, and reprov'd by Authority.*

Some of theſe ſhe was particularly charged with; and reprov'd for; and in others ſhe is as much concerned, as if particularly charged, becauſe ſhe hath embraced thoſe things which were by them condemned. For if the things and principles were condemned, whoever holds them is as much ſo condemned by that Authority, as if particularly named. As they will acknowledge, that if a Church now in Communion with them ſhould fall off from them, ſhe is thereby as much under the *Anathema* of the Council of *Trent*, as if ſhe had at the meeting of that Council been ſo far faulty, and thereby been particularly condemned.

By

By Schism she is fallen, as she denies Communion with all other Churches in the World, whether they were so before she was a Church, or were Churches converted and established at the same time with her, or that have embraced the Christian Faith since she did. The company of such she hath left: From these Bodies she is gone forth: And these were the true Churches which she forsook. So that she will be found as often guilty of Apostasie as there are particulars of Faith, Doctrine, Worship, and Manners, which she is fallen from the Primitive Church in. As often of Herefie, as she hath new Principles of Faith, and which the Church was not then acquainted with. As often of Schism, as there are Churches in the World, that she will not hold Communion with, only because they will not embrace those Principles, or join with her in those practices which she holds contrary to them, and with them to the Primitive Church.

And thus, Sir, I have made good, I hope, what I first undertook, and if thereby any service can be done to you or our Religion, it will be a great satisfaction to,

S I R,

Your Servant.

J. W.

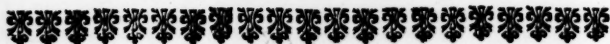
F I N I S.



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*Guil. Fane, R. P. D.
Henr. Episc. Lond.
a Sac. Dom.*



ERRATA.

PAge 2. line ult. for *they must* read *who must*. p. 3. l. 3. for *they call us* read *that call us*. l. 10. for *King* read *Pastor*. p. 4. l. penult. after *Nice* put a full stop. l. ult. after *Churches* put a comma,